

VERMONT TRANSCRIPT.

ST. ALBANS.

Friday, May 6, 1864.

UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The undersigned, who, by original appointment, or subsequent designation to fill vacancies, constitute the Executive Committee created by the National Convention, held at Chicago on the 16th day of May, 1860, do hereby call upon all qualified voters who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion, with the arms thereof, by vigorous war, and all apt and efficient means, to send delegates to a convention to be held at BALTIMORE, on THURSDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. Each State, having a representative in Congress, will be entitled to send delegates in proportion to its representation in the Electoral College.

EDWIN D. MORRIS, New York, Chairman.
CHARLES L. GILMAN, Maine.
J. BRANDEGE, Vermont.
J. M. GOODRICH, Massachusetts.
THOMAS G. FURNELL, Rhode Island.
GIDEON WELLS, Connecticut.
And 10 others.

STATE CONVENTION.

A Mass Convention of the Freemen of Vermont, without distinction of party, will be held at BURLINGTON, on THURSDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF MAY, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Treasurer, to be supported at the ensuing election; also, to appoint delegates at large to the National Convention to be held at Baltimore, on the 17th day of June next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and to consider such other business as may be presented.

All who are in favor of sustaining the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion and to maintain the Union in its integrity, are cordially invited to attend.

JOHN W. STEWART,
Secretary of the Convention.
B. W. BURLINGTON, N. Y.
GEORGE N. DAVIS,
DUBLIN G. JENNINGS,
GEO. W. BURLINGTON, N. Y.
JONATHAN BROWN.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

From the long expected call which at last appears from the State Convention, it will be seen that the State Mass Convention is to be held in Burlington on the 17th day of May. The invitation is extended to all who "are in favor of sustaining the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion and to maintain the Union in its integrity."

While the invitation is apparently comprehensive enough, the duties resting upon such Convention must be regarded as of very great moment. We do not refer to the nominations, but to the appointment of delegates to the Baltimore convention.

Without too much presumption it may be proper to anticipate the re-nomination of the present incumbents. Party usage, as well as the fitness of things, would indicate that course of policy, and we presume, it is the general wish and expectation that not only the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, but the present efficient State Treasurer should be put in nomination again.

But the appointment of delegates to the National Convention is of more importance. The number of these delegates at large is four; and, undoubtedly, substitutes for such delegates will be also provided for by the action of the Mass Convention at Burlington.

The delegates to the Baltimore Convention, as well as their alternates, should be men of influence and ability who, in the language of the National Committee, "desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion, with the cause thereof, by vigorous war and all apt and efficient means." Men entertaining a part of these sentiments—men looking merely to party purposes—or men who have preferences for candidates whose opinions have been studiously kept in the dark—men who wish to go to Baltimore simply to promote their own personal ends, or gratify some selfish purpose of others—are men who should be permitted to stay at home, or be allowed to go without the indorsement of such a body of freemen as we trust will compose the Mass Convention of Green Mountain Boys at Burlington.

The course of events in Vermont during the past few years seems to warrant the suspicion that political matters are more and more, with each successive year, manipulated and controlled by a few wire-working men. The number of such is supposed to be comparatively small. These, by dint of careful attention and timely appliances, are commonly successful in carrying out the plans they wish and compassing the ends they have in view. The people at conventions are, of course, expected to ratify such nominations as these few have obtained, and endorse such action as the managing few have devised.

While politics in Vermont may not be so great a trade as in some other States of the Union—New York, for example—still we have symptoms enough in this State of a disposition, not to say determination, on the part of the few to control the many, to arouse the people to the danger they are in, or may be in hereafter.

These suggestions are made at the outset of a Presidential campaign, for no other purpose than to arouse, on the part of the people, a reasonable caution in respect to what may be expected, to a greater or less degree, at the different conventions that may be held in the State during the year, and to which they may be "cordially invited."

We have already suggested that the men selected as delegates at large to the National Convention, ought to be men of influence and ability. The Congressional Districts will each be called upon to select two delegates and substitutes, and these should likewise be men of mark and intelligence. Vermont ought to be represented in Baltimore by men of talent, respectability and independence. Vermont is entitled to a representation of ten delegates and their alternates. These should be free from any alliance with persons in office, or those who may expect position hereafter—tried men, and men of ability and character, whose sole purpose is the patriotic one of selecting the best candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

The people are invited to go to Burlington and to see that this selection is made. There could be no more solemn time for the performance of such a political duty, than the present, and we trust its discharge will be made with an eye single to the welfare of the country. This duty cannot be performed by proxy. The people themselves must go and fulfill it.

The scriptural rule is to "Love your enemies, and to pray for them who despitefully use you and persecute you." Actuated by this, or some other motive, our daily village cotemporary—the *STEAM Job Printers*—"forgetting those things which were behind," and anticipating a good time hereafter, has given up throwing grass and stones at the member of Congress from this District, and actually uses the hod while puffing him and advocating his re-nomination for a third election.

The *Burlington Times* says that a recent complimentary supper to Gen. Meagher, Judge Smalley responded to a toast to the residents of the United States in a most vigorous and forcible speech, saying that although Mr. Lincoln was not the President of his choice in 1860, yet since the firing upon the Star of the West he had not known any party in his country; that he had felt it his duty to sustain Mr. Lincoln and his administration in all their efforts to suppress the rebellion; that he heartily agreed with Gen. Meagher, save in the single point that in his opinion slavery was the *protest* for the war, not the cause of it. An apologist for slavery he never had been and although never in times past an abolitionist, he was glad that a time had now arrived when we could shake off that which he always considered a blot upon our otherwise free institutions. Wm. H. Hoyt, Esq., of the *Sentinel*, made a very neat, patriotic speech in reply to a sentiment to "The Press." He fully endorsed the position taken by Judge Smalley in his remarks on the slavery question.

Hon. John Adams Child of Hyde Park, whose death occurred May 3d, 1864, was the son of the late Thomas Child, of Bakersfield, and was a lawyer and politician of ability and prominence. He was born in Bakersfield, Vt., February 23d, 1824, and after receiving a good academic education, studied law with Smalley & Adams at St. Albans, and Royce & Child at East Berkshire, and was admitted to the bar in Franklin County at the September Term, 1847. After practicing law two years at West Berkshire, with his brother-in-law, Joseph Rand, Esq., he removed thence to Hydepark, Lamotte County, in 1849, where he continued in the active and successful practice of his profession, in company at different times with Messrs. W. G. Ferrin, R. C. Benton, and Waldo Brigham until within a few months of his death. In the years 1859 and 1860 he represented the town of Hydepark in the General Assembly, and in 1863 was chosen Senator from the County of Lamotte. Unremitted attention to business undoubtedly hastened his death in the prime of life and usefulness. He leaves a wife and one son, and a large circle of relatives and friends to lament his death.

Mr. Josiah Smith, whose death is chronicled under the mortuary head, has been an old and highly respected citizen of St. Albans and its immediate vicinity for about sixty years last past. He was a native of New Hampshire, as well as his half brother Samuel Smith, came to St. Albans in early life. At first he lived with his uncle, the late Capt. John Gilman, who came from Epsom, New Hampshire, to St. Albans about the year 1795.

Mr. Smith was a cooper by trade, in which business he had the foundation of the large property which he amassed during the course of a long and industrious life. Four sons and two daughters who have located in life near the old homestead, and a widow as well as a very wide circle of friends are left to mourn the loss of one who is universally regarded as a worthy and honest man.

He was noted for his active mind, clear intellect, strong common sense, his kindness of heart which never suf-

fered the poor to go empty away, and for his unwavering religious faith, which sustained and cheered him to the last, and rendered his last hours peaceful and happy, notwithstanding the weight of years and infirmities under which he was sinking. He was a Universalist in his religious convictions, and gave his last and dying testimony, as he had the influence of his active life, to the support of that Faith.

A highly acceptable and appropriate funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. J. O. Skinner to a very large congregation.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Congressional office in this district has begun. The St. Albans *Messenger* of yesterday leads off in an elaborate lead, or favoring the re-nomination of Mr. Baxter.—*Burlington Times*, May 5.

Yes, the Congressional dance has begun, and the *Steam Job Printers* have cut a sorry figure by leading off to the tune of "Money Musk." After chancing to the right and left, balancing here and there, crossing over and going down the middle, the dance may end by a change of partners.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT—APRIL TERM, 1864.

Friday, Apr. 29.—The case of Henry E. Seymour vs. Calvin L. Loomis, of Springfield, Mass., was finished at noon and submitted to the Court. A judgment was subsequently rendered for the defendant, and the case was continued on a motion for a new trial. The case of State vs. Martha D. Clark, who was indicted last September for murder, was continued on application of the respondent, and Samuel W. Dorman, Esq., of Montreal, and Hon. James O'Halloran, of Cowansville, were appointed commissioners to take depositions of witnesses in Canada in behalf of the accused.

The case of Gilbert Wells and others vs. Roswell S. Wells' estate, was tried, and resulted in a judgment that the decree of the Probate Court should be affirmed. Royce & Hall for appellants and Edson & Rand for appellees.

The case of Daniel Maloney vs. William Martin, was taken up by the Court and decided in favor of the petitioner. Royce and Bailey for petitioner, and L. E. Pelton for petitioner. The case of Dewey & Noble vs. Joseph Lepp, was then tried—being an action of replevin for a horse. Judgment was rendered for the plaintiff to recover one cent damages and costs. Edson & Rand attorneys for plaintiffs, and George F. Houghton and H. R. Beardsley attorneys for the defendant.

The case of E. C. Wait vs. Clark Albee, being a petition to vacate a judgment of E. C. Thompson, Esq., justice of the peace, and allow the petitioner to enter the cause in the County Court, was heard by the Court, and resulted in the dismissal of the petition. H. A. Burt attorney for Mr. Wait, and D. R. Bailey attorney for Mr. Albee.

The case of Hiram Bellows vs. James Bevin, of East Georgia, being an action of ejectment, was tried, and judgment was rendered for the plaintiff, excepting the homestead, which is to be set out by H. G. Edson, R. K. Clark, and Ichabod Chase, commissioners. Dewey & Noble and E. A. Sowles attorneys for plaintiff, and Anson Soule attorney for defendant.

The case of James Welchman vs. the Village of St. Albans, resulted in a judgment in favor of Mr. Welchman for the sum of \$1,100 and cost. The Court ordered the plaintiff to remove his buildings, fences, trees, wood or timber, and lay the land open for working the highway by the 10th day of June, 1864, and the road was ordered to be completed and laid open to be occupied by the 1st day of October, 1864. The Village of St. Albans was ordered to pay the damages assessed in the report, and cost, by June 9th, 1864. Royce & Hall, J. J. Deavitt and George F. Houghton, attorneys for the petitioner, and Edson & Rand attorneys for the Village.

H. E. Royce vs. Winton Hazard, was heard and tried, and resulted in a judgment for a portion of the plaintiff's claim—the larger amount being defeated by the statute of limitations—from which judgment the plaintiff appealed to the Supreme Court.

Exceptions in the cases of J. R. Armstrong vs. A. B. Houston, Cyrus Hotchkiss vs. C. V. Bliss, James Tisdale vs. Daniel Dismore and C. V. Bliss, Paschal Miller vs. Horace Livingston, Perry G. Cook vs. Theophilus Foss, were allowed, and cases passed to the Supreme Court.

Saturday, Apr. 30.—The Court rendered judgments in cases not before disposed of, and after adjournment of the County Court the Chancery docket was called, and at evening the April term of Franklin County Court ended, after a session of nearly three weeks.

WATER AS FUEL.—A short time ago an invention was made by a citizen of Troy, N. Y., Mr. W. E. Hagan, whereby the component parts of water were made available for combustion. The testimonials are numerous from those who have tried the invention, that it saves from fifty to seventy-five per cent,

of the fuel consumed by an ordinary stove—a very important consideration in these times. The mechanism of the stove is very simple, and shows no liability to get out of repair. The operation of the invention is thus described:

"The water is contained in a boiler on the top of the stove, from which it is conveyed in pipes on the inner surface of the stove to a distributor, from which it is emitted in the form of superheated steam at the bottom of the fire, where it is decomposed by the contact into hydrogen and carbonic acid gas, which instantly combine afresh, producing carbonic oxide, which undergoes a still further combination on being presented to the air, with a large development of caloric or heat at each successive stage or combination."

Messrs. Hicks, Wolf & Co., of Troy, have secured a license for that city, for the manufacture of stoves and heaters.

Mr. James M. Vaughn, whose death is inserted under the appropriate head, was a native of Rutland, Vt. He learned his trade and perfected himself as a machinist in Troy, N. Y. He was employed a while by Malloy & Kellogg in Highgate and more recently by the Knudsen Company in St. Albans. He died at St. Albans, May 2d, of consumption, in the prime of life, and was buried at Highgate.

Mr. Vaughn, we have the best authority for saying, as a mechanic, possessed superior power and remarkable skill. He was a modest and highly respectable citizen, and leaves many warm friends to lament his loss.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTING ACT.—The Soldiers' Voting Act passed by our last Legislature was passed with a proviso that it be submitted to our Supreme Court for their opinion upon its constitutionality, before being put into force. This arose out of a general impression that our constitution presented an insuperable obstacle to the validity of any act which could be devised, conferring upon our citizens while temporarily absent from the State in the military service, the power to vote at our elections. The question being now in the hands of the Supreme Court, has of course passed beyond the point where any newspaper discussion will have any influence upon the result.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

We understand that the question as to the constitutionality of the law passed by the Legislature at the last session, giving our soldiers the privilege of voting, conditioned upon the decision of the Supreme Court, has been passed upon by the Court, and their decision reported to the Governor. It is in substance, that so much of the law as permits the soldiers in the field to vote for Presidential Electors and for Congressmen, is constitutional; while so much as would permit soldiers, out of the State, to vote for Governor and State officers, is unconstitutional and void.—*Daily Free Press*.

The Rev. Phay H. White contributes to the *Brandon Record* a biographical sketch of the Rev. E. J. Boardman, formerly a missionary in Chittenden and Franklin counties, from which we extract the following:

Some of his itinerant experiences were peculiarly interesting. Upon one occasion as he was on his way to fulfil an appointment in Montgomery, he called at a house to inquire the way. The man of the house, in fact, was not at home, but his wife and her parents invited Mr. Boardman to take supper with them, as it was just ready, and he accepted their hospitality. He spent the following night at a house not far distant, and the next morning the infidel came to him and demanded a silver dollar which the man pocketed and went away. The money, however, burned in his pocket, and he tried to give it to a poor person who was buying grain of him, but the latter frankly refused to accept money which was procured in that way. The reproaches of his own conscience and the unrelenting contempt of his townsmen at length conquered him, and after some weeks he returned the money to Mr. Boardman, with humble apologies for his lack of courtesy.

THE CAMPAIGN OFFER.—There is every reason to believe that the campaign has opened; that the contending hosts of Grant and Lee are on the move. Gen. Grant seems to contemplate a concentration of large masses of troops against the enemy, judging from the recent reinforcement of Burnside's forces. We are glad to see an end of expeditions. The scattering policy has been a failure, and Grant's wisdom and generalship has not been seen better than in his abandoning it. Where the great battle will be fought no one can prophesy, though the indications are that the line of the Rapidan is to be the scene of the mighty conflict. The most significant sign that operations are about to commence is the gathering of the army correspondents in Washington. The New York *Herald* has engaged from twelve to twenty correspondents to accompany the army of the Potomac alone. The removal of the censorship of the telegraph and the press in regard to transmitting and publishing intelligence of army movements, are also sure indications of the opening of the campaign. Private letters also inform us that for the next sixty days there will be no mails from the army of the Potomac. This is the right and expedient way, and will do much towards aiding the secrecy of Grant's movements. The mails to the army will be carried as usual, and the soldier will never enjoy letters from home any more than now when he is prevented from replying to them.—*Burlington Times*.

THE DEAD BODY OF CHARLES R. BRIGGS, of Northfield, was found in the river below Northfield village, Thursday, April 28th, under suspicious circumstances. Mr. Briggs was last seen Thursday night about 12 o'clock. It is supposed that he had at that time a considerable sum of money in his possession, which cannot now be found. There was a severe wound on his head, which was doubtless sufficient to cause death. The matter is being thoroughly investigated.—*Freeman*.

Gen. Joseph A. Mower, who here a prominent part in the recent battles on the Red river, and was the leader of the successful expedition to Henderson's Hill, La., is a Vermonter, and a native of Woodstock.—*Vermont Standard*.

MASTERS OF SPECULATION.—We copy from one of our exchanges the annexed account of the present condition of the country. It is calculated to excite alarm.

The situation of the money market is very far from being satisfactory to careful moneyed men. "Everything is feverish and uncertain, and the uncertainty incident to all kinds of operations is fast begetting serious distrust with which men of all classes are rushing into speculative transactions as entirely without precedent. Business men invest their surplus capital; banks invest their surplus earnings; clerks and workmen invest their scanty savings; men without means borrow of men with means, and they with all the rest, buy something and 'hold for a rise.' Every day and every fresh success adds fuel to the flame, and the number of speculators is daily on the increase. Conscience, honor and patriotism are laid aside, not really dismissed, but 'relieved from duty,' and everything that has any prospect of being in popular demand is bought up and monopolized by these heartless men. Washington is thronged with them, and congressional committees and sub-committees are besought and bribed as to the probable tax upon this or that article, and cipher messages tell golden stories to trusty agents in every city. Ordinarily we should be alarmed at such a wide spread mania for speculation, but just now we rather rejoice in its intensity, knowing that nothing but personal experience can teach Americans wisdom or caution, and believing that the more the fever rages the sooner we shall reach the crisis. If the crisis doesn't come and that speedily, every legitimate business will soon be forsaken, and no one will have any claim upon respectable society unless he counts his daily profits by thousands. It is useless to talk of economy; worse than useless to hint that this madness in illegitimate business is neither right nor just. 'There is money in it,' says the speculating throng, and they have time to hear no other voice, whether it be of warning, reproof or open censure. Men are growing rich now every day at the expense of the honest and thrifty producers, and it is hard to tell on at the old rates for labor and pay trouble or quadruple prices for necessities as well as luxuries, simply to enable a set of heartless scamps to live, thrive and get gain. But the law of compensation always asserts its power, though sometimes tardily, and there will be some shifting of places between the workers and the speculators before another new year.

PLAIN TALK ABOUT MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Congress has now been eighteen weeks in session—a term amply sufficient for the maturing and passing of all the measures of an average session. During those eighteen weeks, scarcely anything has been accomplished, and the little that has been well done in one House has generally been undone in the other. Meantime, the Nation is drifting steadily toward bankruptcy; Capital is strangled of its just income and Labor of its due reward; and all for want of prompt and proper legislation.

Had Congress, within two weeks after its meeting, doubled the tariff on all important articles but those of prime necessity—the increase to take effect from the 1st of January, 1864—and then proceeded more deliberately, but with resolute energy, to increase the Excise or internal taxes wherever they would bear it, we should have retained several Millions of Gold that have since gone out of the country, and so strengthened the credit of the Government that the new Ten-Forty Loan could have all been placed long before this. But though four months have passed, no general Tax-bill has yet been even reported; and the petty and partial measure increasing the Excise on Distilled Liquors, after passing the House in a shape calculated to render it efficient, was so cut down by the Senate to favor the Whiskey-gamblers, and to enable them to profit by their corner, as to deprive it of all vitality or consequence.

Why do we speak of these things? Simply to warn the People that they must resolve to stop electing to responsible positions such men as now buy or bore their way into Congress, or the country is lost beyond redemption. It cannot outlast ten years more of such government as we have had for the last ten; and weak or wicked as our Executives have often been, they have generally been better than the average of our Members of Congress.

Of course, there are, and always have been, good men in Congress—large-minded, clear-headed, capable, worthy and patriotic—but one Lot could not save Sodom. We are now in the greatest crisis of our National history; and we choose dwarfs to do the work which might well employ angels. There may be forty men in the two Houses who richly deserve to be there; but there are at least a hundred who would be in business fully up to their capacity if one-half of them were trying twenty-dollar suits as justices of the peace, with the other half pettyfogging before them.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

The dead body of Charles R. Briggs, of Northfield, was found in the river below Northfield village, Thursday, April 28th, under suspicious circumstances. Mr. Briggs was last seen Thursday night about 12 o'clock. It is supposed that he had at that time a considerable sum of money in his possession, which cannot now be found. There was a severe wound on his head, which was doubtless sufficient to cause death. The matter is being thoroughly investigated.—*Freeman*.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

—Strawberries are plenty at Chicago.
—The Chicago railroads refuse to transport wool.
—Government is seizing all the North and East river steamboats.
—A grain elevator requiring 600,000 feet of lumber is to be built at Cincinnati.
—Pennsylvania has bought a \$20,000 residence for her governor in Harrisburg.

—The Hudson river at Albany is higher than ever before known at this season of the year.

—At Miami everybody carries a trap in his pocket which is sure to catch pickpockets.

—The money for a statue to Stonewall Jackson has been raised by an association in England.

—A man recently caught a rat at Chicago that three years ago he had caught and branded at Albany N. Y.

—There is a butter league at Philadelphia that won't take butter as gift until the price is lower.

—The American copper-toe shoe is introduced into use in England, and is much approved.

—The oil-wells of Pennsylvania have produced 554,000 barrels of petroleum since February, 1862.

—In Ohio there are 14,233 common schools, and over 21,000 teachers, of whom 12,580 are women.

—Pork is so high that they are lengthening out the packing season at Chicago and are packing in ice.

—James Holbrook, the well known special agent of the post-office department, died in Brooklyn, Conn., April 29th, after a long illness.

—Hon. Erasmus Corning is reported seriously ill at Albany with the same painful disease which prostrated him a year ago.

—The model of a yacht, in good condition, constructed for Queen Elizabeth, has recently come to light at the Deptford dockyards, in England.

—The Boston *Post* says there is a town in New Hampshire so healthy that the people have had to borrow a corpse to start a graveyard.

—The modest private residence of President Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., was insured the other day in the Hartford Insurance Co.

—Commodore William D. Porter, who accomplished much on the Mississippi, died on Sunday last.

—The Paris court of cassation has decided that a husband has no right to take from the post-office a letter addressed by his wife to a third person.

—A Philadelphia paper, in speaking of the danger of a rebel invasion, says: "The state of Pennsylvania is to-day lying torpid, like a huge whale in a greasy dream of bliss."

—A New York house has ordered 1000 baskets of California champagne, and a ship loaded with wine in coming round from San Francisco to New York.

—A woman in a Chicago street car lately smiled when a tired-looking man offered her his seat, and said she was quite able to stand. An indication of the millennium.

—Alexander Vattemare, a French gentleman, well known for his efforts to establish a system of international exchange of books and copyrights, died in Paris on the 7th of April. M. Vattemare was widely known in this country.

—Hon. Fred E. Woodbridge, M. C., was in Burlington last week on a visit to his oldest boy, who, we are sorry to learn, lies seriously ill at the Vermont Episcopal Institute.

St. Johns, N. B., is a good place to go to, judging from the following prices: Wood, per cord, \$3; butter, per lb., \$1; flour, per barrel, \$5; butter, per lb., 18 c; 25 cents; beef, per pound, 5 c; 10 cents for best cuts; board at first class hotel, for man and wife, \$5.50 per week.

—The New York *World* says: "Developments of the most astounding character have just come to light in the fractional currency and printing bureau over which Mr. Clark presides."

This is the place whence the rebel suit against the Republican came.

—Tiemann, the Cincinnati billiard player, gives notice that he will play with any man in America who will come to Cincinnati, for \$5000 and the championship in billiards. Kavanaugh offers to play any man in the world for \$10,000 and the championship.

—A decree of divorce by which Cora Hatch, one of the New York women speakers, was divorced from her husband, has just been reversed, and the parties are in statu quo.

—Charles W. March, formerly an editorial writer on the New York *Tribune*, and a gentleman well known in literary circles in this country, died at Alexandria, Egypt, January 24th, aged 54 years.

—From a disease brought on by constantly keeping flowers in her room, the Marchioness Doria, the wealthiest and most beautiful lady in Rome, has just died in the full bloom of youth and loveliness at the age of 20.

—A T. Stewart, the New York merchant prince, is tearing down the famous Sansaparilla Townsend mansion on Fifth Avenue, New York, which originally cost \$200,000. Stewart is going to build a house as is a house, at the cost of \$500,000.

—Mayor Bulford, of Fortress Monroe, alluding to the story, in a Georgia paper, concerning the passage of Mrs. J. Todd White, a sister of Mrs. Lincoln, through our lines with some articles of great value in Rebeldom, says the statement does not contain one word of truth.

—Gov. Smith has addressed letters to the selectmen of each town in the State, urging them to furnish one recruit for the Seventeenth Regiment. This will bring the regiment up to the maximum. Many of the towns are responding with alacrity to the request.

—The late Rev. Dr. Pease, of Rochester *Democrat*, in alluding to the fact that the remains of Dr. Pease had been brought to Rochester for interment says:

"It is a source of gratification to many friends of Dr. Pease in this city that his remains are to rest in our beautiful cemetery. No minister in brief a time ever won the affection and esteem of the community more completely than did Dr. Pease. There were young men in our midst who will live the day that made him a resident of Rochester; and we shall all, while mentioning his untimely end, be grateful that he was permitted to die so near for us. His work in this city was short; but it was faithfully done. His superior intellectual characteristics, largeness of heart, courteous address, and fascinating social qualities, his bearing as a true, devoted Christian gentleman and patriot, will never be forgotten by those among whom he labored, and who were so fortunate as to have his acquaintance. It is fitting that he should have his last resting place in our city, the place to which he had come so much, in which he had so many warm admirers, and which was the scene of the closing years of his eminently useful and beautiful life."

—An agent of the Russian Government was in Taunton, Mass., a short time since, in search of mechanical workmen for the Russian establishments; but business in all departments is so good in that city that he was not successful, finally obtaining a greater part of his men from Mystic, Conn.

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